09/937982

PCT/US00/07981

Figure 1: Nucleotide sequences of the forward and reverse PCR primers used in the amplification of the genomic L-asparaginase sequences of Wolinella succinogenes.

[SEO ID NO. 1] - Forward PCR Primer (BamH1 Site Underlined)

5-TCCGGATCCAGCGCCTCTGTTTTGATGGCT-3

[SEQ ID NO. 2] - Reverse PCR Primer (EcoR1 Site Underlined)

5'-TGGGAATTCGGTGGAGAAGATCTTTTGGAT-3'

Figure 2: Agarose gel electrophoresis of propidium iodine-stained Wolinella succinogenes genomic DNA and a 1.0 Kb PCR fragment

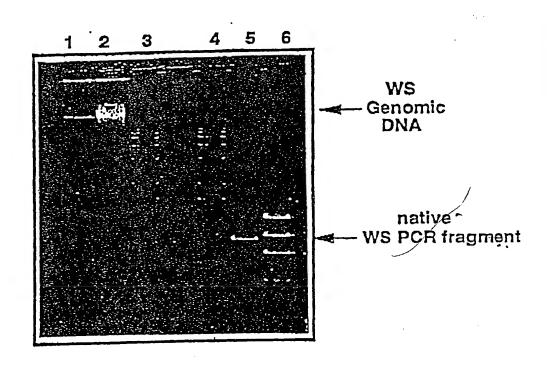


Figure 3: Restriction enzyme analysis of 4 colonies which were isolated following the ligation of the 1.0 Kb Wolinella succinogenes-specific PCR fragment into the PCR II vector

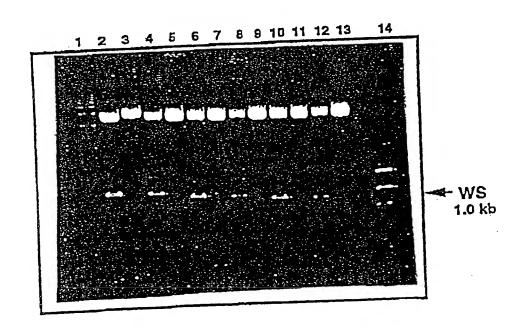


Figure 4: Agarose gel electrophoresis of the DNA fragments amplified from the selected, "positive" clones utilizing Wolinella succinogenes asparaginase-specific primers

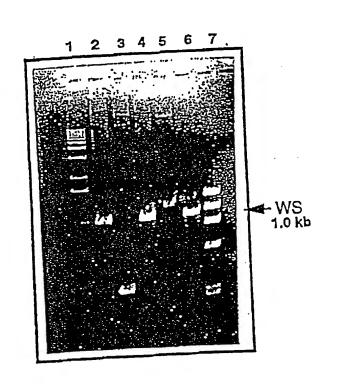


Figure 5: Determination of the anti-tumor activity of Wolinella succinogenes

(WS). Escherichia coli (EC), and Erwinia carotovora (Erw)

asparaginases against tumors generated by the injection of 6C3HED

Gardener's lymphosarcoma cells in C3H mice

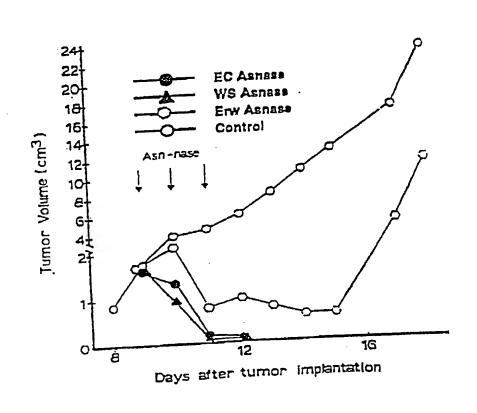


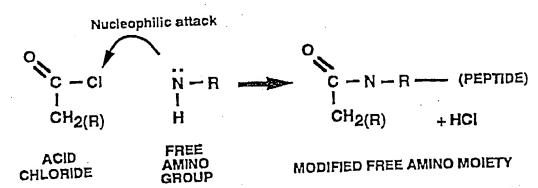
Figure 6: <u>DNA sequence of the modified Wolinella succinogenes asparaginase-</u>
specific recombinant cDNA insert

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ATG GGC AGC AGC CAT CAT CAT CAT CAT CAT AGC AGC GGC CTG GTG CCG
CGC GGC AGC CAT ATG GCT AGC ATG ACT GGT GGA CAG CAA ATG GGT CGC
GGA TCC AGC GCC TCT GTT TTG ATG GCT AAA CCC CAA GTG ACT ATC CTA
GCC ACA GGA GGC ACC ATC GCT GGT TCG GGG GAA TCT AGC GTC AAG AGT
AGC TAC TOT GOT GGA GCA GTC ACC GTT GAT AAG CTT CTT GCA GCC GTC
CCT GCC ATC AAC GAC CTA GCC ACC ATC AAG GGT GAA CAG ATC TCA AGC
ATT GGC TCC CAA GAG ATG ACG GGT AAG GTG TGG CTT AAA CTA GCC AAG
CGT GTC AAT GAG CTC CTC GCC CAA AAA GAG ACC GAA GCC GTG ATC ATC
ACC CAT GGA ACT GAC ACC ATG GAA GAG ACC GCT TTC TTC CTC AAC CTC
ACG GTG AAA AGC CAA AAA CCT GTC GTC CTT GTA GGC GCC ATG CGT CCA
                                     ATG AAT CTC TAT AAC GCC GTG
GGC TCT TCC ATG AGT GCT GAT GGC CCC
AAT GTA GCG ATC AAC AAA GCC TCT ACT AAC AAA GGA GTG GTG ATT GTG
ATG AAC GAT GAG ATT CAC GCC GCC AGA GAA GCG ACC AAG CTC AAC ACC
ACC GCA GTC AAT GCA TIT GCT TCG CCC AAC ACA GGT AAA ATC GGC ACA
GTC TAT TAT GGC AAA GTC GAG TAT TTC ACT CAA TCC GTT CGA CCT CAC
ACC CTT GCA AGT GAG TTT GAT ATT AGC AAA ATC GAA GAA CTC CCC AGA
GTC GAT ATT CTT TAC GCT CAC CCC GAT GAT ACT
                                             GAT GTT TTA GTC AAT
GCA GCC CTT CAG GCA GGA GCC AAA GGA ATC ATC CAT GCA GGC ATG GGC
AAT GGG AAC CCT TTC CCT TTG ACT CAA AAT GCT CTT GAA AAA GCA GCC
ANA TOA GGC GTA GTC GCT CGA AGC TOT AGA GTG GGC AGT GGT TCC
ACC ACC CAA GAG GCT GAA GTG GAT GAT AAG AAA CTT GGT TTT GTG GCT
ACA GAG AGT CTC AAC CCT CAA AAA GCC AGA GTG CTT CTT ATG TTA GCC
CTC ACC AAA ACT AGT GAT AGA GAG GCG ATC CAA AAG ATC TTC TCC ACC
TAT TAA TCCAAGAAAGGGAATCTCTTCAC
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The polyCAT sequence which encodes the polyHistidine residues, the ATG start site, and the TAA stop codon are shown in bold letters.

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FIGURE 7

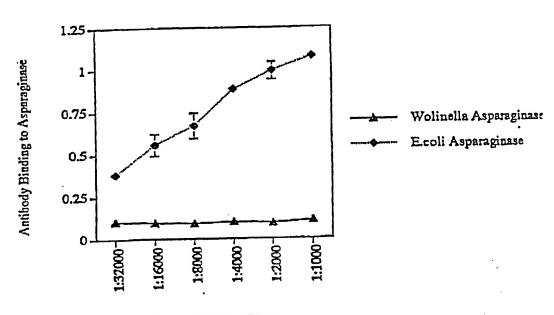


pH 8.5 to maintain protonated state of nitrogen atom.

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FIGURE

Patient's Antibodies Against E.coli Asparaginase Do Not Cross React With Wolinella Asparaginase



Dillution of Patient's Plasma

and here our constraint from the constraint of the first flow that the first flow that

FIGURE 9

Binding of Asparaginase by Rabbit Anti-E.coli Asparaginase

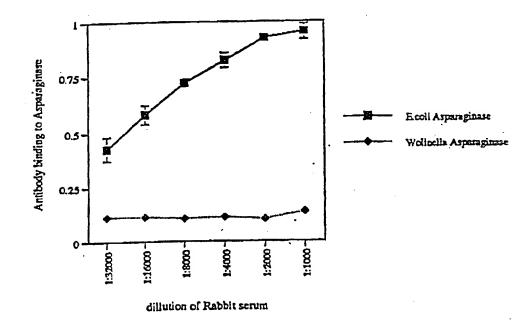
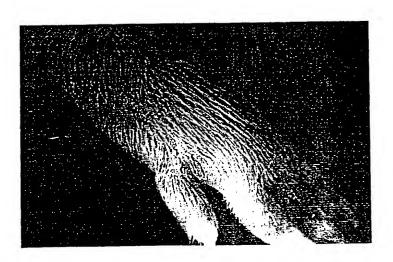
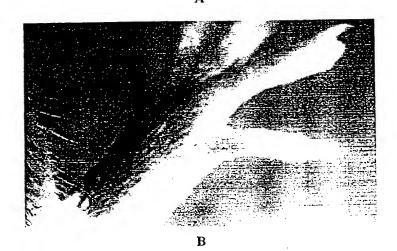
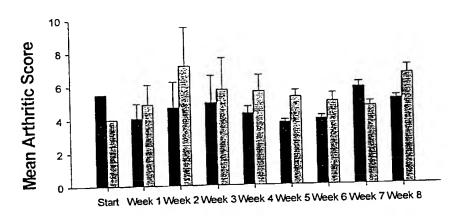


FIGURE 10





Treatn. of CIA DBA/1 Mice with E. ...i. L-Asparaginase (Pilot Study)



Time (Week)

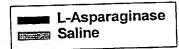
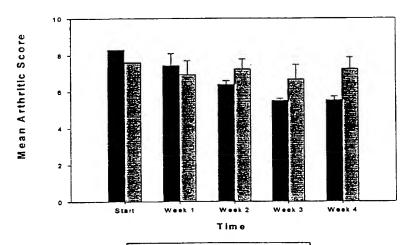


FIGURE 11

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FIGURE 12

Mean Arthritic Score (MAS) for DBA/1 Mice LPS Model



E. coli. L-Asparaginase